

S I X T H  
A N N U A L R E P O R T  
OF THE  
INVERNESS DISTRICT LUNATIC  
ASYLUM.

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INVERNESS:  
PRINTED AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

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1870.

# Inverness District Asylum, 1869-70.

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## I. FOR INVERNESS-SHIRE & THE BURGH OF INVERNESS.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON, Esquire, Principal Sheriff-Substitute  
of Inverness-shire, Chairman.

Lord LOVAT, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Inverness.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER, Convener of said County.

ARTHUR FORBES, Esquire of Culloden.

Colonel HUGH INGLIS of Kingsmills.

HUGH DAVIDSON, Esquire of Cantray.

FOUNTAIN WALKER, Esquire of Foyers.

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The PROVOST of Inverness.

The SENIOR BAILIE of Inverness.

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The PROVOST of Tain.

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### CLERK AND TREASURER.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Bank Agent, Inverness.

### CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

JOHN WILSON, M.D., Inverness | J. J. ROSS, M.D., Inverness.

### ASYLUM STAFF.

Medical Superintendent. . . . .	THOMAS AITKEN, M.D.
Medical Assistant . . . . .	T. W. MACDOWALL, M.D.
Chaplain . . . . .	Rev. ALEX. MACGREGOR.
Clerk and Storekeeper . . . . .	Mr J. URQUHART.
Matron . . . . .	Miss MACLAURIN.
Head Attendant . . . . .	Mr D. MACLENNAN.
Farm Steward and Gardener . . . . .	Mr C. FINDLAY.

# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# INVERNESS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.

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INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th May 1869.

The present population of the House consists of 152 males and 119 females, leaving, it is understood, 25 empty beds for males and 30 for females. Two patients are absent on probation.

Since the last visit, on the 3d of September 1868, 51 patients have been admitted. Of these, no less than 23 laboured under melancholia, ten exhibiting suicidal tendencies ; while of the rest 19 laboured under mania. These numbers indicate the class of patients lately received. It would appear that within the last twelve months a greater proportion of acute and curable cases have been sent to the Asylum than occurred during previous years, and the effect of this is probably to be seen in the greater number of patients discharged recovered. The total number of discharges was 37, including 2 transferences to other Asylums ; and of this whole number 27 were patients discharged recovered, and 2 relieved. Of the remaining discharges, 1 was a patient who escaped, and, while at large, was certified as sane by two medical men. Nearly all the recoveries occurred among patients admitted in 1868 or 1869, but one patient was discharged cured who had been in the Asylum for four years and five months.

Twenty-one deaths have taken place since the visit in September last. Two of these occurred while the patients were



absent on probation, having been properly so discharged in order that they might die at home and among friends, as was strongly their own wish.

Phthisis caused 9 of the deaths ; enteric fever, 1 ; apoplexy, 3 ; exhaustion, 3 ; tubercular peritonitis, 1 ; abscess of the brain, 1 ; epilepsy, 1 ; and paralysis, 2. The number of deaths from phthisis is considerable, and this cause of death appears lately to be of increasing frequency. Altogether the rate of mortality during the last year is higher than during former years, when it was sometimes exceptionally low ; but the excess in the female mortality, alluded to in a previous report, does not continue, 11 of the 21 deaths being among the male, and 10 among the female patients. One death was produced by typhoid fever. No other patient was affected with this disease, but a domestic servant, labouring under it, was removed from the Superintendent's house some weeks ago. This recurrence of fever in the Asylum suggests the propriety of having the whole of the lower damp and marshy ground at the back of the Asylum thoroughly drained.

No patient was found in seclusion at the time of the visit. The register of restraint and seclusion shows 11 entries, referring to 9 patients. In at least 3 of the cases the measures employed appear to have been necessary for the proper treatment of bodily ailments under which the patients laboured.

Nearly all the patients take exercise in or beyond the general grounds, and 3 men are on parole in the grounds and 3 beyond. Industrial occupation receives considerable attention, and the number employed is increasing, more particularly among the male patients. The following tabular statement shows the numbers employed, and the different ways in which they were employed, on the 15th instant :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Assisting Attendants . . . . .	30	26
Assisting Storekeeper . . . . .	2	—
Stokers . . . . .	2	—
Messengers . . . . .	1	—
Tailors . . . . .	7	—
Shoemakers . . . . .	4	—
Carpenters . . . . .	2	—
Gardeners . . . . .	6	—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Labourers and Out-door Workers .	35	7
Employed in Kitchen . . . .	—	11
Employed in Laundry . . . .	—	9
Sewing . . . . *	—	30
Knitting . . . .	—	9
Total . . . .	89	92

The amusement and recreation of the patients are well provided for. Music, with dancing, is a popular entertainment, but readings and cricket have been introduced with satisfactory results. There is, as we should expect among patients, so many of whom speak English imperfectly, less interest apparently taken either in newspapers and books than in many other Asylums.

Among the changes which have been effected in the inside of the House, not a few have to be noted with satisfaction. The walls of several of the day-rooms have been papered or coloured; covers have been placed on some of the tables in the day-rooms; stools and small tables have been placed in some of the corridors, and valances in the windows; the number of pictures has been increased; and bird-cages, or flower-baskets with plants in them, have been hung in some of the corridors. It is felt that much remains to be done in the way of ornamenting the interior of the Asylum and increasing its home-like aspect, but it is clear, from what has just been said, that considerable progress is being made in this direction.

Everywhere throughout the House great cleanliness was observed. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. The rooms were all well ventilated and fresh—with the exception, perhaps, of the dormitory No. 2 K, and the corresponding dormitory in the opposite side of the House, which were not quite so fresh. There was no want of cleanliness in these rooms, but for some reason, which is not apparent, their thorough ventilation has been found to be more difficult than that of the other apartments. The disagreeable smell in the chapel, which is adverted to in previous reports, and which evidently proceeds from the kitchen, is still perceptible, but it is expected that the proposed removal of the boilers to an outside erection will remedy this evil.

In the supply of water to the House very important changes



have been made since last inspection. The reservoir has been greatly enlarged, and is said now to be capable of containing about five millions of gallons, instead of rather more than one million, which was its capacity before enlargement. The water is filtered before it leaves the reservoir, but the effectiveness of the filtration has scarcely yet been fully tested. In addition to this increase in the size of the pond, another change has to be recorded. The water from the well near the reservoir, which is believed to be of good quality, instead of being led into the pond is now conducted by separate pipes directly to the Asylum, where it is to be used for drinking and culinary purposes, and drinking fountains from this source are to be erected in the corridors and larger dormitories. It is hoped that these changes, which are unquestionably of great importance, will prove practically satisfactory, and that, in addition to improved quality, the dearth of water in summer will no longer be felt.

After careful consideration a change has been made in the dietary. The chief feature of this change consists in a greater variety of food and more attention to cooking. It is not thought that there is any increase of nutritive value, as this is chemically determined. The amount of butcher meat, indeed, is slightly reduced, but it is expected that the food will be eaten with more relish, that its assimilation will be promoted, and that thus a greater nutritive value will be given to it practically. There cannot be a doubt that much may be done in this way to improve the value of food, and Dr Aitken's experiment may prove instructive and should be fairly tried. It is understood that before beginning the new dietary all the patients were weighed, and the weighing should be repeated from time to time.

A plentiful supply of good milk would be of great advantage to the inmates of this institution, and a regret is again expressed that the pasturage is not sufficient to keep cows.

The pallidity of many of the patients is still noticeable, but less so, it is believed, than formerly, and good results are looked for from the change of diet. In reference to this point, it is suggested for consideration whether it might not have a good effect if some of the patients were even more in the open air than they are. The terrace in front of the House, in the laying out of which considerable progress has been made, will form a useful and pleasant promenade,

and may prove an inducement to remain out of doors. Formed walks within the grounds would have a like beneficial effect.

Dinner was served, during the visit, both to the male and female patients, who now dine separately, and thus prevent the overcrowding of the hall, which was commented on in previous reports. Great order and quietness, though the numbers were 129 males and 91 females; and the food, which was of good quality, well cooked and abundant, was eaten with manifest relish. It would improve the appearance of the table if common earthenware dishes were used instead of the enamelled metal ones, which are chipped and unseemly. Earthenware might be used at some of the tables, if not at all of them. As usual, several of the male patients acted as waiters, and dined separately after the others.

It has been found necessary to raise the rate of board for paupers to £32 per annum. It is understood, however, that this does not represent the present annual cost of maintaining the patients, but is rather intended to cover past deficiencies, resulting from too low a rate of board having been charged in former years. It is expected, therefore, that after some time there will be a reduction of the rate to a figure probably not higher than that generally charged in the District Asylums of the country. It is deserving of note, however, that the contract prices for some of the chief articles of food, such as meal, bread, beef, and milk, are said to be slightly higher in Inverness than in places further south. Why this should be the case is not apparent.

The mound of earth near the entrance of the Asylum has now been entirely removed. By this, the appearance of that part of the grounds has been greatly improved. A road is in course of formation, connecting the front with the back of the House by the west end.

Eight males and 13 females are raised by the night attendants, and on an average there are 4 wet beds on the female and 3 on the male side daily. The bedding used by these patients was found in good order. The water closets on both sides of the House were remarkably clean and fresh, but in a considerable number of instances the pans were broken and in need of repair.

A new matron has lately been appointed. Seven attendants have left or been discharged since last visit—2 for striking patients, 1 for insubordination, 1 for carelessness, 1 for ill health, and 2 voluntarily and for no assigned reason.



The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

The general impression produced by the visit was very pleasing, and the state in which the establishment was found, and the indications of progress observed, reflect very creditably on the management.

(Signed)      ARTHUR MITCHELL,  
*Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy.*

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#### INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th Nov. 1869.

Since the visit of 19th May, 28 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 20 have died. The proportion of admissions is considerably less than during the corresponding period of the preceding year, a result which is probably due, in some measure at least, to the influence of the high rate of maintenance. This rate has now, however, been reduced from £32 to £28.

Of the patients admitted, 17 were males, and 11 females. This preponderance of male admissions is remarkable, on the ground that it is opposed to the general experience of other districts, in which the female admissions are in excess.

Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 remained at home after the expiry of the period of probation.

Of the patients who died, 6 were admitted in 1869, 4 in 1868, 1 in 1866, 3 in 1865, and 6 in 1864. There was no predominating cause of death, and the average age of its occurrence was 42 years.

The numbers resident are 158 males and 114 females, against 147 males and 128 females at the visit of 3d September 1868.

The House was clean and in good order. A considerable addition has been made to the pictures and other articles of decoration; but such objects of interest as birds, pet animals, &c., are



very insufficiently supplied. There is also a great want of amusing and instructive periodicals, such as are issued at a cheap rate by the weekly press. The progress made in papering and painting has materially improved the general aspect of the House ; and further progress will doubtless be made as the financial position of the Institution becomes easier.

The ventilation was satisfactory, except in the rooms of the upper floors, near the kitchen, in which the smell of the cooking is still unpleasantly felt. The means of heating are at present deranged, owing to the alterations in progress for supplying steam from an outside boiler.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity for comfort, and generally in good condition. Occasionally, however, the mattresses were worn into holes, and the palliasses covered with dust ; and in one or two instances the attendants had neglected to change the bedding which had been wet during the night. The patients raised by the night attendants are at present reported as 9 males and 14 females, and the beds actually wet as 3 on the male and 4 on the female side. These numbers, considering the degraded character of many of the inmates, are remarkably low.

The day clothing, although frequently much patched, was sufficient for warmth and comfort. Four males were clothed in special dresses, to prevent them stripping themselves or indulging in degraded habits ; and in one case the straight waistcoat is in use during the night to guard against mutilation.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 97 males and 46 females. Of the men about 60 are outside workers, 5 are tailors, 5 shoemakers, and the rest are occupied about the House. Of the women, 24 were collected in the workroom, but some merely as lookers on. The small number of female patients capable of being occupied in sewing and other kinds of needlework, is but a reflection on the low state of industrial training among the population of the district. Accordingly, in forming our estimate of the condition of the Asylum, it is necessary to bear in mind the habits of the community from which the patients have been drawn : their ignorance, their want of general culture, their superstition, their consequent resistance to civilising influences, and the difficulties in management which thence arise. Of the present inmates only 12 males and 8 females are deemed curable.

For the rest little can be done beyond supplying their physical wants ; but there is a gain to the public in being protected from the annoyance to which they would be exposed from many were they at liberty. And in connection with this point, it has further to be considered, that the attendants under whom the patients are placed, and on whom so much of the general condition of an Asylum depends, are frequently unfit to set an example in tidiness, in personal behaviour, or in the use of the needle. The staff of attendants is, however, numerically strong. It consists, on the male side, of a head attendant, a night attendant, and 15 ordinary attendants ; and on the female side of 10 ordinary attendants and 1 night attendant. The wages for males vary from £23 to £28. and for females from £10 to £13. Of the females, three are unable to sign their names. Since last inspection, however, no attendant has been discharged on account of misconduct.

The male patients were quiet and free from excitement, but there was a considerable amount of vociferation among the females, which would probably be lessened by more exercise in the open air. At this season, however, the weather is frequently unfavourable to extended walks, and the terraces in front of the House, although advancing towards completion, are still unfit for use. Still it is very desirable that some efforts were made to reduce the restlessness—the want of settlement, so to speak—which was painfully apparent throughout the female department. It is, however, very remarkable, that no window throughout the House requires to be guarded, although the panes are unusually large, and the means of escape are thus comparatively easy. From this structure of the windows great precautions should be taken in the selection of patients for the upper dormitories, where, from the absence of shutters, and the comparative withdrawal of supervision during the period between the patients' and the attendants' going to bed, suicide by precipitation is far from impossible.

Owing to the small number of female workers the amusement hall is scarcely appropriate for their accommodation. From the manner in which they spread themselves over it, their supervision becomes difficult, and a distressing echo aggravates the effect of any outbreak of excitement. On this account it will be proper to make the experiment of using one of the day rooms as a work room.

The physical aspect of the patients has certainly undergone an



improvement, and this result is ascribed to the alterations made in the diet. Their weight is reported to have increased ; but there was a good deal of sickness, principally diarrhœa, during the autumn, and the mortality cannot be regarded as favourable. At present 4 males and 5 females are in bed from disease or debility, and 20 males and 18 females are under treatment for bodily ailments. No patient was in seclusion.

Of the accidents which have occurred since last inspection, only one was of a serious character, namely, fracture of the neck of the femur, from a fall caused by a push from another patient.

Great inconvenience was experienced during the summer from a deficient supply of water, and bathing was in a great degree interrupted. There is, however, reason to think that the measures which have now been taken will prevent any recurrence of this evil.

The produce of the farm is being gradually increased as land is reclaimed, but the main efforts are still directed to levelling and improving the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum.

(Signed) JAMES COXE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

P.S.—It is worthy of consideration, whether more efficient supervision of the sick could not be exercised by collecting them together in a dormitory than by scattering them in single rooms, as is the present practice.

# Abstract of the Proceedings of the House and Visiting Committee

OF THE

## INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,

*For the Year 1869-70.*



### COMMITTEE FOR 1869-70.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER.  
PROVOST of INVERNESS.  
Colonel HUGH INGLIS of Kingsmills.  
R. B. Æ. MACLEOD of Cadboll.

Captain J. D. MACKENZIE of Findon.  
W. A. STABLES, Cawdor Castle.  
Bailie SIMPSON.

The Chairman to attend Meetings *ex officio*.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER, *Chairman and Convener*.

The Committee met twice during the year, the first Meeting being held on the 6th day of November 1869 for the purpose of deciding the contracts for the year extending from the 11th November 1869 to 11th November 1870. After considering the various offers, and a careful examination of the goods, the Committee determined to accept those which combined cheapness and good quality.

The Committee again met on the 5th day of May 1870, when tenders for the painter work to be done on the exterior of the building, in terms of the specification prepared by Messrs Matthews and Laurie, and after due consideration they accepted that of Mr Donald Macdonald, Bridge Street, Inverness, and instructed the Clerk to communicate the same to Messrs Matthews & Laurie, and to request them to get the work done without delay.

The Committee then considered the remit made to them at the last Quarterly Meeting, held on the 2d March, as to the best means



of correcting the dampness within the walls of the Asylum, and they resolved to accept an offer from Mr William Smith, iron-founder, Inverness, for the erection of an iron and glass house, conformable to a plan submitted to him—this offer to include the shifting of old cooking boilers and steam-cases, the supplying new valves and steam-pipes for boilers, and including masonry, glazing, and painting. The Clerk was instructed to intimate the acceptance of the offer to Mr Laurie, and to request him to have the work proceeded with at once. Dr Aitken brought under the notice of the Committee that the roof required certain repairs, and this also was remitted to Mr Laurie. He also read a letter from Mr Paterson, recommending the substitution of a tile pipe in place of a lead pipe from one of the springs to the east of the tank, and that a small pond should also be made to the east of the tank in order to prevent waste, and these works were both ordered to be carried out.

The Committee having also inspected the laundry, ordered some necessary repairs required on the various apparatus; and for the purpose of facilitating the work in the tailoring and shoe-making departments, they ordered a suitable machine for both kinds of work to be procured.

The Committee then inspected the house books and registers, which they found correctly kept, and they also went over and minutely inspected the whole Asylum, laundry, and outhouses, all of which was found in a satisfactory state.





# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.



On the 16th May 1869, the commencement of the present year, 271 patients were resident in the Asylum, 152 of these being males, and 119 females. Since that date 59 patients have been admitted, 30 of whom were males and 29 females. Ten of each sex were transfers from other Asylums, and 4 (one male and three females) re-admissions, so that only 51 were for the first time placed under treatment. The admissions show a marked decrease when compared with those of the previous year, but it is more than probable that the twelve months extending from 16th May 1868 to 16th May 1869 must be looked upon as an exceptional period; for the average number of admissions during the five previous years the Asylum had been in operation have only amounted to 63 per annum. There has yet, it requires to be remarked, been no overcrowding of the male department of the Asylum, which it was dreaded would be the case, and in the female department there is still ample accommodation for upwards of 30 patients.

During the year there has been an extremely small number of curable cases admitted. Thus of the 59 patients received, 7 males are set down as curable and 8 as doubtfully so, whilst 10 women are believed to belong to the former category and 6 to the latter. Of the remaining 15 incurable males, 3 are deemed so from strong hereditary taint, 3 from general paralysis, 2 from epilepsy, 5 from the duration of the disease, 1 from imbecility, 1 from recurrence

of the disease, and 1 from the character of the delusions. Of the 13 incurable females, 6 are looked upon as such from the duration of the disease, 1 from strong hereditary taint, 1 from the character of the delusions, 1 from her extreme age, 1 from idiocy, 1 from imbecility, 1 from recurrence of the disease, and 1 from the association of insanity with incurable bodily disease.

The physical condition of the patients was more favourable than during the preceding years. Thus—12 males and 13 females were in good health, 11 males and 2 females in moderate health, 4 males and 7 females in weak health, and 3 males and 2 females in very weak health. A record still continues to be kept of the condition of the patients received, as to cleanliness and clothing; and from this it appears that in 15 males and 17 females both of these were good; in 10 males and 7 females it was fair; in 4 males and 3 females it was bad, and in one it was so bad as to attract especial attention. Nothing, indeed, could be more deplorable than the state in which this wretched woman was admitted. Her clothing would scarcely hang upon her; had been worn for so considerable a time that she was almost unapproachable; her shoes were only half on her feet; and the fragments of her bonnet hanging round her face served to complete a perfect realisation of what is most painful in poverty; and yet, notwithstanding this, she sought to be left alone in her wretchedness, and the prospect of additional comforts, warmth, food, and clothing had no charms for her. She entreated to be allowed to return to her room without chair or bed, and, from her own account, barren of furniture, with the exception of an old box. Here she spent, it seemed, the greater part of her time, permitting no one to approach her, and living for months upon what seemed barely capable of supporting life. Her only desire was to be alone, and long-continued and studied deference at last drew out the explanation of her wish to be so. “A chosen maiden,” and I quote almost her own words, “my Beloved took me from amongst the humanity of other creatures to be going about the duties of prayer and looking at His Book. I heard my Creator say this, and His voice was soft and low. I felt for my Beloved in His sufferings, felt as if He were suffering for me. Much, much did He suffer, although I am so different to what I wished to be. I have mourned since I left the house in the country, in which I was destined to be alone



with my Beloved. I do not like the world to be called ugly, and I want to go out and look at the roses, and think how beautiful they are. Whenever I wished it, my Creator's voice would speak to me ; but if I disobeyed Him, it was longer in coming. When I was a little creature my father was ill in his mind. I was asking to be blessed. Whatever happened to me, I expect that everything has worked together for good to me. I do not work, because my Creator chose me as a creature to be taken out from amongst the rest." Nothing, indeed, can exceed the happiness and simple faith of this patient, and her case is interesting as exhibiting how narrowly the morbid exaltation of the religious sentiments in the insane may simulate those higher phases of faith—exhibited under different forms in different ages by men of the loftiest and healthiest intellects—which took the form of Quietism in the 17th century, of which Fenelon and Madame Guyon furnish the most illustrious examples, and which, animating some of the most pious and elevated minds of the middle ages, drove them to the most savage and remote places, where freed from the distractions of social ties, and lost in the stillness of solitude, they could best listen to what seemed to them the whispered dictates of the Divine Will.

The general health of the establishment has been fair, but towards the end of the year considerable alarm was caused by the appearance of scarlatina in the female department. This was introduced by a young girl admitted a few weeks after she had suffered from the disease. By promptly isolating the cases, however, and the appointment of a special nurse, the threatened epidemic was limited after it had attacked 3 female patients, 3 female attendants, and 1 domestic servant. All the cases were extremely slight, ran a natural course, and the temperature which in two of them reached 104·2, in others was never higher than 102, and in one was only 100·8. During the occurrence of the disease, 9 men and 8 women suffered from sore throat, 5 of these being attendants, and the association would naturally lead to the belief that this was connected with the appearance of scarlatina. It was, however, so rapidly recovered from, and the weather, at that time cold and misty, was so suitable for the production of such a form of illness, whilst there was neither disturbance of the circulation or increase of temperature in the cases, that it is perhaps most

correct to conclude that the affection was not the sore throat connected with scarlatina, and which is frequently the only manifestation of it.

The discharges have amounted to 18—13 of these (7 males and 6 females) were recovered, 2 males relieved, 1 male and 1 female were transferred to other Asylums, and 1 man was removed by his friends unrelieved. The number of recoveries is small in comparison with those of the preceding year, but this is partly due to the larger proportion of the curable cases only having been admitted a few weeks before the termination of the Asylum year. The shortest period of residence in the Asylum was six weeks and four days; the longest one year and nine months. The average duration of residence, nine months two weeks and two days. Previous to admission, 5 of the recoveries had been insane for one week, 2 for two weeks, 1 for three weeks, 2 for one month, 1 for two months, 1 for three months, and 1 for four months. Two special forms of medical treatment, it may be mentioned, in connection with the recoveries, have been tried here in cases suitable for them. To the effect of subcutaneous injection of morphia, 9 cases were submitted from periods varying from two weeks to two months. The injections were made two or three times a-day, as was deemed most expedient, and the doses, commencing at  $\frac{1}{5}$ , were carried as high as  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in one case to  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain, and the effects accurately observed. Of these 9 cases—2 laboured under acute mania, 3 (two males and one female) under profound melancholia; 1 was a general paralytic, and by this means it was attempted to allay the intense restlessness of the patient's state, and 3 laboured under paroxysmal mania. In 2 of the melancholics there was partial relief, but no curative mental effects, and the intense and painful delusions, subdued momentarily by the action of the drug, at once reappeared when its effects had passed away, and seemed only to be aggravated by the temporary repose obtained. By the other patients no benefit was derived, and in one of the cases, a male labouring under paroxysmal mania, the attack in which it was administered proved the longest he had experienced. In every instance there was a marked lowering of the pulse, but amongst the inmates of this Asylum there appears to be a more than usual intolerance of the remedy, for in several the effects even of the smallest doses were such that it had to be



given up lest fatal syncope might be produced; so that whilst a much larger field was sought for this experiment, it had to be limited to the number above referred to.

The praises bestowed upon the new remedy, chloral, which is said to be so beneficial in the cases distinguished by sleeplessness, restlessness, and destructiveness, led to its employment here. It was used at a time when the increased demand could not have diminished its effects from over hasty preparation. But with this, as with the subcutaneous injection, no satisfactory result was obtained, and there were none of those distinctive phenomena observed which are stated to be so characteristic an effect of the drug; and in one instance only there was a slight lowering of temperature amounting to about half a degree. Of 9 cases in which chloral was exhibited, 3 of the patients suffered from mania, 2 from paroxysmal mania, 4 from melancholia, and in one of this last class sleep could alone be traced to it. The drug, it may be remarked, was exhibited in moderate doses, repeated at one or two intervals during the night; it was given in doses of from 40 to 50 grs., repeated after an hour or two, and in two persistent and most painful cases of melancholia, after being tried in both of the ways now stated, it was given in small doses of 10 grs. every three hours, but with no effect. The unsatisfactory results, indeed, of limited modes of treatment, of which those just referred to may be taken as examples, naturally gives rise to the questions whether too much weight is not placed upon special remedies, and whether recent pathological discoveries, and a more thorough understanding of the nature of insanity resulting from them, do not point to the necessity for the adoption of more general means of treatment, long continued, and capable of affecting those morbid bodily conditions which probably constitute the real origin and cause of mental disease.

The deaths have been unusually numerous, and have exceeded those of any former year, amounting to 34, or 15 males and 19 females. This gives a per-centage of 12·59 on the average number resident, an average far above that of the general mortality in Asylums, but principally due to the advanced age of many of the patients, and to the again large number of cases of phthisis, that disease having proved fatal in 3 males and 10 females. With the year have also passed away many of the patients who were features in their different wards, and interesting illustrations of particular



forms of mental disease ; and to those unacquainted with Asylum life it is impossible to convey an idea how much such individuals are missed. Amongst the losses was one who was specially distinguished by kindly feeling and interest in every one who came into contact with him. Filled with self-importance, always going home, yet always delaying on the ground of some trivial excuse, he promised sums of money to the officers when he did so, varying in amount as the momentary whim suggested ; made bargains for hay ; visited regularly the sick patients every morning ; and was specially interested in all the funerals, many of which he attended at his own request. Formerly a post-boy, he had been associated with one of those royal tours which her Majesty, by the publication of her *Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands*, has made historical, and drove the Queen, during her brief residence at Grantown, to visit some of the most beautiful scenery of the Spey.

The case of another patient, who was removed by death, appears to call for comment. This girl, aged twenty-seven, had been admitted four years previously in a state of acute mania, and after a paroxysm of excitement which it was impossible to exceed in violence, she suddenly passed into dementia, during which time she never spoke, stood and sat wherever she was placed, and moved her head incessantly from one side to another with the regularity and precision of an automaton, and expectorated so much saliva as to literally soak several dresses in a day. There was no evidence of intelligence further than that when her attention was attracted, either by shouting loudly to her or laying firm hold of her arm, she would follow the motion of the person who had done so with a fixed and glassy stare. For many months she ate nothing but dry bread, and at last even refusing this, she was kept alive for more than two years by being fed twice a-day by means of the stomach pump. About a fortnight previous to her death she was attacked by diarrhoea, which in a few days passed into dysentery, under which she rapidly sank, and the result of the post mortem, made twenty-six hours after death, may be briefly stated as follows :—Body rigid and emaciated : tubercular infiltration of both lungs, with a few vomicae ; œsophagus—muscular fibres pale, rather soft, and thin, but no excoriation, ulceration, or mark of injury, old or recent ; stomach and abdominal glands, liver, &c., healthy, but the glands of the lower part of ileum congested, and

near the valve ulcerated, deep and ragged ; lower  $\frac{2}{3}$  of colon and rectum thickened ; darkly congested rugose, and appearing punctated from numerous ulcerations of solitary glands ; brain generally anæmic and softened. Two points in this post mortem appear worthy of remark, and the first of these especially so when taken in connection with the insidious progress of lung disease so prominently brought forward in last report. It will be observed, from the brief notes given above, that both lungs throughout were diseased, and yet there were no visible symptoms which would have given the slightest grounds for belief that the patient laboured under consumption. There was no rapidity of pulse, no cough, no expectoration, and the respirations were rather below the usual average. In the profound dementia of this girl, in fact, one of the most acute of the organic sensations had been so blunted, that even such extensive interference with the free play of the lungs, one of the most distressing of all feelings, gave rise to no uneasiness. It also requires to be noted that though for two years and upwards the patient had been fed twice a day by the stomach pump, no trace of any injury, either "old or recent," was observed either in the œsophagus or stomach, though this might have been expected in one in whom, from the nature of the disease under which she laboured, and the badly nourished state of the system dependent upon it, there must have been an unusual tendency to such injury. This fact, indeed, only serves to prove that many of the cautions laid down in text books in reference to the use of the stomach pump are unnecessary, that the dangers dwelt upon at length are exaggerated, and though various other modes have been suggested and experimented upon, the œsophageal tube has been found by far the safest and most satisfactory means of compulsory alimentation.

Such a case as that mentioned above may appear surprising to those unacquainted with the insane ; but, nevertheless, the tendency to abstain from food is one of the most frequent symptoms in the lower types of melancholia frequent in this district. Often it is merely temporary, from the belief of the patient that if he starves he will be dismissed. Sometimes, however, it is the effect of a settled conviction, dependent on delusion, and a determination to seek death by the most prolonged suffering. Setting aside these temporary cases of compulsory alimentation, the result of petulance, it has been found, that out of 536 patients, the number admitted during



the last six years, 51 patients have obstinately refused food, and required the use of the œsophageal tube from periods varying from a fortnight to, as in the case quoted, two years. In some instances the symptom lasts for a time and never recurs, in others the patient will take his food one day and require to be fed the next, and in some it is paroxysmal, and the persistent abstinence is often the first warning of a coming attack of depression or excitement. It seems to occur with less degree of frequency in males than females, 22 males having proved persistent abstainers, and 29 females ; of the 51 in whom this troublesome symptom was manifested, 12 suffered from mania and 35 from melancholia of various degrees of intensity. The causes which produce refusal of food are either moral, the effect of delusion, or the result of actual disease, and the ideas dictating it are extremely varied. Thus, of the 51 cases already referred to, 1 male and 2 females did so in order to compel their dismissal by the officers. In 8 males and 7 females the patients laboured under the delusion that poison was introduced into their food; 1 that fragments of his children were mixed with his meals; and another, in which the symptom occurs in paroxysms, that the dust from the puff-ball, a well-known fungus, was put into his porridge. Four men and 4 women abstained because from profound temporary dementia they were insensible to the feeling of hunger ; 2 males and 3 females put their food away from them because death seemed the only relief to their suffering, and they wished to die ; 2 males took no food because their bowels were closed ; 1 man had no farther use for food ; another refused because in taking it he swallowed "bad spirits ;" another abstained because it did her no good ; a woman because she had taken what would serve her for the remainder of her life, which, however, she had no desire to lose ; 6 women were so excited that the craving of hunger was lost ; 1 man and 1 woman fasted for the mere sake of getting better food, though it was administered in a way that no pleasure could be derived from it ; 1 woman, who came in with 30s. in her purse, ate what she thought was the value of her money, and then persistently abstained for weeks ; 2 women did the same in the belief that their husbands could not pay for it ; 1 because she was so abandoned and worthless that she did not deserve food ; 1 would give no reason for doing so ; and a man, whose insanity for many weeks it was im-



possible to detect, at last, roused to indignation by doubts as to his superiority to those around, announced himself a prophet, and in proof of the truth of his assertion, fasted for a week to show he could live by faith, and was ministered to by unseen hands.

In direct contrast to the cases now referred to, are those in which the appetite is excessive or depraved. Both of these classes are principally found amongst maniacs and demented, and in the first of these it may depend on several causes—1st, From the feeling of exhaustion induced by their violent gesticulations and incessant restlessness, so prominent a feature of their disease ; 2d, That in their excitement the feeling of satiety is lost ; 3d, That in some there may arise that excessive feeling of gratification which is so keenly appreciated by many temperaments ; 4th, It is well known that habitual indulgence in large meals increases the desire for indulgence ; and 5th, it may depend upon actual disease, and the never-satisfied craving of hunger felt in many morbid conditions of the system. In demented, whilst this insatiable desire for food very frequently depends upon other causes and actual disease, it is principally due to the blunting of the very strongest, as it is the lowest, of our sensations—hunger—and the incapability on their part either of recognising this feeling or of appreciating the feeling of its satisfaction. In intimate connection with this subject are the perversions of the sense of taste, which often leads the insane to partake of the most disgusting substances. This perversion is observed in its minor and simpler forms in hysterical subjects, and in certain conditions of the system in which the impulse to partake of certain articles is often perfectly irresistible. It would be impossible to illustrate here fully the various forms under which this symptom appears ; but it may be stated that two women at present in the Asylum voluntarily eat nothing but stale bread ; one man has to be kept in the house from his propensity to indulge in tar, accessible to him at the gas-house ; another man, if not prevented, prefers to carry his food about with him for a few days next his skin, before using it ; and two men, unless watched, select fragments from the refuse collected for the pigs, and conceal it until after it is decayed.

Associated either with excessive indulgence in, or abstinence from food, may be very briefly mentioned the peculiar manner in which some patients partake of it. Thus, one man only does so

standing behind the dining-hall door; others, dreading poison, change their own for their neighbours allowance; a third objects to a tablecloth, and always turns aside the corner of it. Several stand at meals, two balance their dishes on the cross-bar of the table, and, bending down, sup their allowances in this inconvenient posture from it; one walks directly to her place, literally at one gulp swallows the whole of her allowance, and then, standing erect, stares fixedly at a spot on the ceiling until her neighbours are done; another, the Queen of the Free Church, never partakes of anything without cursing it; and another, a person of still greater consequence, the "Duchess of Hamilton and Burncleugh," demands, poisoning her tea cup or her plate above her, whether a person, who has been the intimate friend of the Princess Charlotte, should live on such homely fare. It is more than probable that all these morbid manifestations associated with the alimentary feelings, whether taking the form of abstinence, excessive indulgence in food, or perversions of the sense of taste, depend upon morbid, though it may in appreciable conditions of the digestive system. They are best removed by general treatment. In those cases, however, in which a bulimic state is very marked, the long-continued use of the metallic oxides has proved frequently beneficial, whilst in those patients in which persistent abstinence is a prominent feature, it is believed, from rapidly accumulating evidence, that the value of Ipecacuanha as a remedy has never been sufficiently appreciated.

The proportion of patients engaged in field and garden labour is the same as during the preceding year, but there has been greatly increased activity in the workshops. All the men's clothing has been made and repaired by the tailors, and nearly all the shoes by the shoemakers. The same means of entertainment have been resorted to for the amusement of the patients. There have been balls, readings, social meetings, &c., &c., and I have specially to thank the Rev. Mr Macgregor, Rev. G. S. Simcockes, and Messrs Collier & Park; the former for repeating his valuable and interesting lecture on Flora Macdonald, the second for an interesting and amusing series of readings, and the latter for a magic lantern exhibition by means of the oxyhydrogen light, which was highly appreciated by the inmates.

The Rev. Mr Macgregor continues to conduct the religious services alternately in Gaelic and English, and his weekly visit stil



continues to afford the patients much gratification. The numbers attending Chapel on the last Sunday of the Asylum year, and it represents the average of the congregation, was 112 men and 69 women. Mr Macgregor has also made the following valuable suggestion, which, with the permission of the District Board, I shall endeavour to carry out. In a letter received from him, he says—“ But in regard to the Sabbath, I think something is still required to break the monotony of that day to the patients, until the usual evening service commences. As Chaplain of the Asylum, and as one who feels no small interest in its success, I would suggest that it might be prudent to assemble the patients in your large hall about noon every Sabbath, for something like the following purpose. I would not recommend a strictly religious service then, such as is conducted in the chapel during the evening, but something of this sort: You have many nice views of Palestine adorning the walls, and after singing a few lines of a Psalm, one of these views might be taken up—say, for example, that of the Sea of Galilee. A few verses of Scripture might then be read in reference to it, and the localities pointed out where our Blessed Saviour preached and performed his miracles. Such a meeting might be conducted by any of the superior officers, and could hardly fail, in my humble view of it, to have a beneficial effect.”

I have to acknowledge donations to the library, or for the ornamentation of the House, in the form of books and pictures, from R. B. Æ. Macleod, Esq. of Cadboll; Mr W. Smith, bookseller, Inverness; Mr G. Park, and others; but I have still to regret that a more liberal supply is required for the patients, which the monthly periodicals, from the sensational character of their contents, do not exactly afford. The magazines and newspapers taken in are *Good Words*, *The Leisure Hour*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Golden Treasury*, *People's Magazine*, *Chambers's Miscellany*, *The Scotsman*, *The People's Journal*, *The Invergordon Times*, *The Nairnshire Telegraph*, and I have to thank Mr Carruthers for a copy of the *Courier* (forwarded weekly) during the past year. Very considerable progress has been made in the ornamentation of the House; and, from the number of pictures and other ornaments they contain, the corridors are rapidly assuming a more cheerful and home aspect; and a much greater advance, it is expected, will soon be made in this direction.



I now beg to lay before the District Board of Lunacy the reports of the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy, and an abstract of the proceedings of the House and Visiting Committee, and in doing so I may be permitted to offer my thanks to the District Board of Lunacy for the support I have met with during the past year.

The alterations proposed to be carried out in the various apparatus connected with the laundry, kitchen, and heating and ventilating of the establishment, have been commenced by the putting in of a new boiler, intended not only for cooking purposes, but also to heat the building and to supply hot water to the different wards and for bathing purposes. The setting of the boiler, however, and the erection of the chimney stalk in connection with it, was not finished until so advanced a period of the colder season that its capabilities to effect the different purposes for which it was intended have not been tested. It is believed there is little doubt but it will be able to do so, and in this way it is to be hoped much saving in the consumption of fuel will be effected. It has also been determined to remove the cooking boilers from their present position in the kitchen, and to place them in a glass house to be erected in the central court, against the back wall of the kitchen, but with easy access to that department and to the dining-hall. This has been necessitated by the pipes intended to carry the steam from the surface of the boilers during the preparation of the food, having failed to effect this, and in consequence, at all times, but more particularly during the heavier conditions of the atmosphere, the kitchen and passages connected with it are densely filled with steam. The effect of this is to keep the walls of that department in a continual state of dampness, and passing through the ventilators, the steam is carried along the different flues into very distant parts, producing not only offensive smells in several dormitories, but from the amount of moisture conveyed to the joists, it may, if longer continued, affect them to such an extent as to injure very materially the centre block of buildings. Amongst other improvements effected in the establishment, has been the introduction of drinking fountains into all the dormitories and corridors, so that water is at all times accessible to the patients by night or day, and they are no longer left to the consideration of others for this indispensable necessary. The works connected with this will be again noticed when reference is made to the changes carried out in the Asylum grounds.

From considerable repairs having been required by the meter, it is impossible to state exactly the amount of gas consumed, but it is supposed, both in quantity and expense, to be as nearly as possible the same as last year.

The principal works carried out within the grounds have been the laying of the pipes, &c., in connection with the introduction of the drinking fountains into the wards, and the considerable extension of the reservoir, for the following description of which I am indebted to Mr William Paterson, C.E., under whom they have been carried out:—"The supply of drinking and cooking water, taken from the spring at the south-west corner of the reservoir, has been carried down by a 2-inch glazed pipe, jointed with cement, to a brick cistern capable of containing 800 gallons, situated in the field near the pressure tank of the reservoir, at a point 111 feet above the entrance door of the Asylum, or 63 feet above the tower cisterns. From the brick cisterns the water is conveyed by a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lead pipe to a point about 20 yards in front of the entrance door, whence it diverges right and left to the male and female wards, and is carried up in the towers to the floors which support the large iron tanks for the reservoir water. The spring water is here emptied into two Welsh slate cisterns in each ward; each cistern 4 feet 6 inches, by 4 feet by 3 feet, containing in all 1200 gallons. From these cisterns the supply is taken down throughout the building to the several corridors and dormitories, where water can be drawn at 34 well fountains; likewise to three large cooking boilers and the kitchen tap. The length of vitrified pipe from the spring to pressure cistern is 530 yards, and the overflow from it is conveyed in like manner to the large tank for reservoir water, so that none of it is wasted. The length of lead piping from the brick cistern to the entrance doors of the male and female wards is 570 yards, and throughout the house and wings 800 yards of supply and waste pipes. The reservoir was enlarged at the termination of the year so as to contain from  $4\frac{2}{3}$  to  $6\frac{2}{3}$  millions of gallons, by raising the embankment 2 feet 3 inches, and excavating 2700 cubic yards in the basin, including the regulating of the slopes, which were left in 1868 in an unfinished state. The reservoir now covers 2.825 imperial acres, or 123,056 square feet."

Under the direction of the farm manager the usual farm labour and other improvements progressing during past years have been



continued. The slopes and terraces in front of the Asylum have been almost completed, together with the formation of a necessary road along the foot of the terrace; and to effect this 3838 waggon loads of earth were removed by Grant's Patent Portable Railway. The effect of this improvement cannot yet be thoroughly appreciated, but when once the terraces are covered with grass, and broken up with flower beds and clumps of shrubbery, it will relieve the somewhat monotonous outline of the building and add to its amenity. The excavations on the north side of the Asylum have been carried on with activity, and the greater part of the embankment, which concealed and disfigured the male portion of the building, has been taken away—the excavations amounting to more than 3000 cubic yards. An additional acre of land has been reclaimed below and to the west of the Asylum and put under crop, and in future, until the whole is effected, the taking in of land will be confined to this part of the grounds. In addition to these works, there has been considerable clearance of whins and stones. Two terrace slopes have been formed at the Medical Superintendent's house, and drains to the extent of 450 lineal yards have been put into the fields of arable land.

In concluding this Report, I cannot do so without thanking Mr Davidson for the assistance he has at all times been ready to give me. There have been considerable changes in the principal officers of the staff, necessitated by their appointment to better positions and by illness. A new matron and clerk have been appointed, both of whom have displayed an interest in their work which is gratifying. Dr Macdowall has succeeded Dr Cassidy as medical assistant, and has exhibited both attention and energy in his duties. Dr Cassidy was appointed third medical officer to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, and on leaving he took with him the good wishes of every member of the establishment. Other changes have taken place amongst the attendants and servants; but, notwithstanding, the efficiency of the staff continues, and during the next twelve months it is pleasing to be able to look forward to the carrying out of many improvements which, it is believed, will add to the comfort and content of those it is necessary to place here under treatment.

THOS. AITKEN, M.D.

16th May 1870.

# APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

GENERAL RESULTS OF YEAR ENDING 15TH MAY 1870.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Total number resident (including two patients on probation) 15th May 1869	153	119	272
Admitted from Parishes . . .	27	26	53
Transferred from other Asylums . .	3	3	6
Total number under Treatment . .	183	148	331
	M.	F.	T.
Discharged Recovered .	7	6	13
Discharged Unrecovered	3	0	3
Transferred . . .	1	1	2
Died . . . . .	15	19	34
Probation . . . . .	1	1	2
Decrease in number .	27	27	54
Total number resident 15th May 1870	156	121	277
Average number resident during the year	...	...	270

TABLE II.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Between 15 and 20 . . . . .	2	3	5
„ 20 and 30 . . . . .	7	10	17
„ 30 and 40 . . . . .	7	5	12
„ 40 and 50 . . . . .	6	3	9
„ 50 and 60 . . . . .	5	4	9
„ 60 and 70 . . . . .	2	2	4
Unknown . . . . .	1	2	3
	30	29	59



TABLE III.  
SEX OF PATIENTS.

	Admitted.	Recovered.	Removed.	Died.
Males . . .	30	7	4	15
Females . . .	29	6	1	19

TABLE IV.  
CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Married . . . . .	9	7	16
Unmarried . . . . .	19	20	39
Widowed . . . . .	1	2	3
Unknown . . . . .	1	0	1

TABLE V.  
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Blacksmith's Wife . . . . .	0	1	1
Butler . . . . .	1	0	1
Carpenter . . . . .	1	0	1
Clergymen . . . . .	2	0	2
Clerk . . . . .	1	0	1
Contractor's Wife . . . . .	0	1	1
Cooper . . . . .	1	0	1
Crofters . . . . .	2	0	2
Domestic Servants . . . . .	0	15	15
Farmer . . . . .	1	0	1
Farm Servants . . . . .	3	0	3
Labourers . . . . .	8	0	8
„ Wife . . . . .	0	1	1
Laundry Maid . . . . .	0	1	1

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Outdoor Worker . . . . .	0	1	1
Shepherds . . . . .	2	0	2
Shop Lad . . . . .	1	0	1
Sheriff Officer . . . . .	1	0	1
Soldiers . . . . .	3	0	3
„ Wife . . . . .	0	1	1
Stationer's Wife . . . . .	0	1	1
Stable Boy . . . . .	1	0	1
Teacher . . . . .	1	1	2
Of no occupation . . . . .	1	6	7
	30	29	59

TABLE VI.  
CAUSE OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Death of son . . . . .	1	1	2
“Disappointment” . . . . .	1	0	1
Disappointed affection . . . . .	0	2	2
Enlistment of son . . . . .	0	1	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2	0	2
Family quarrel . . . . .	1	0	1
Healing of ulcers . . . . .	0	1	1
Hereditary taint . . . . .	5	6	11
Intemperance . . . . .	2	2	4
Loss of means . . . . .	3	0	3
Phthisis . . . . .	1	3	4
Puerperal . . . . .	0	1	1
Religious excitement . . . . .	1	2	3
Scarlet fever . . . . .	0	1	1
“Vexation” . . . . .	0	1	1
Want of Rest . . . . .	0	1	1
Unknown . . . . .	13	7	20
	30	29	59



TABLE VII.

## FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Idiocy . . . . .	0	1	1
Dementia . . . . .	5	2	7
„ with Epilepsy . . . . .	1	0	1
General paralysis . . . . .	1	0	1
Mania . . . . .	10	14	24
„ with Epilepsy . . . . .	1	0	1
Melancholia . . . . .	10	12	22
Monomania of suspicion . . . . .	2	0	2
	30	29	59

TABLE VIII.

## INFLUENCE OF HEREDITARY TENDENCY.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Hereditary tendency . . . . .	6	9	15
No hereditary tendency . . . . .	13	14	27
Unknown . . . . .	11	6	17
	30	29	59

TABLE IX.

## DURATION OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Less than 1 Year . . . . .	17	22	39
From 1 to 2 Years . . . . .	3	1	4
„ 2 to 5 „ . . . . .	3	4	7
„ 5 to 10 „ . . . . .	2	1	3
Congenital . . . . .	0	1	1
Unknown . . . . .	5	0	5
	30	29	59

TABLE X.  
NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	I.	II.	More.	Un- known.
Males . . . . .	24	2	4	0
Females . . . . .	20	4	4	1

TABLE XI.  
AMOUNT OF EDUCATION OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Well educated . . . . .	7	5	12
Can read only . . . . .	4	3	7
Can read and write . . . . .	16	16	32
Cannot read or write . . . . .	1	5	6
Unknown . . . . .	2	0	2
	30	29	59

TABLE XII.  
CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy . . . . .	2	0	2
Bronchitis . . . . .	0	1	1
Diarrhœa . . . . .	1	1	2
Dysentery . . . . .	1	0	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	1	0	1
Exhaustion . . . . .	0	3	3
General Paralysis . . . . .	2	0	2
Ileus . . . . .	0	2	2
Organic disease of brain . . . . .	0	1	1
Phthisis . . . . .	3	10	13
Pneumonia . . . . .	3	1	4
Tubercular peritonitis . . . . .	1	0	1
Typhoid fever . . . . .	1	0	1
	15	19	34



TABLE XIII.

SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED,  
MAY 15, 1870.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Assisting attendants in house work .	15	23	38
Stokers . . . . .	2	0	2
Assisting storekeeper . . . . .	2	0	2
Messenger . . . . .	1	0	1
Tailors . . . . .	6	0	6
Shoemakers . . . . .	5	0	5
Plumber . . . . .	1	0	1
Joiners . . . . .	2	0	2
Stableboy . . . . .	1	0	1
Cutting Firewood . . . . .	1	0	1
Pigmen . . . . .	2	0	2
Gardeners . . . . .	6	0	6
Labourers . . . . .	52	0	52
Employed in Kitchen . . . . .	0	5	5
Laundresses . . . . .	0	8	8
Assisting housemaid . . . . .	0	2	2
Sewing . . . . .	0	22	22
Knitting . . . . .	0	14	14
	96	74	170

TABLE XIV.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING 15TH MAY 1870.

MADE BY FEMALES.	SHOEMAKERS' WORK.	
357 Shirts		835 Vests
135 Flannel Shirts		922 Jackets
194 Pairs Stockings	MADE.	120 Bed-covers
241 Pairs Socks	138 Prs. Carpt. Shs.	78 Blinds
119 Petticoats	16 Prs. Strong Bts.	77 Mattresses
250 Chemises	102 Slippers (House)	
214 Caps	REPAIRED.	OUT-DOOR LABOUR
172 Aprons	1910 Boots and Shoes	No. of Days
17 Shirts of strong linen		Description of 10 of Work. hours each.
108 Towels		Days. Hrs.
26 Sheets	TAILORS' WORK.	Garden . . 122 3
27 Loose Beds	MADE.	Farm . . 121 9
29 Tablecloths	114 Trousers	Land im-
76 Bed-covers	56 Jackets	provement 33 2
12 Handkerchiefs	53 Vests	Drainage . 18 5
34 Shrouds	158 Pairs Drawers	Blasting . 13 2
268 Pillow Slips	190 Flannels	Roads, &c. 35 4
73 Dresses	18 Loose Beds	Excava-
17 Jackets	REPAIRED.	tions . . 138 9
5 Skirts	1299 Trousers	Miscel-
		laneous . 150 2

TABLE XV.

PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING 15TH MAY 1870.

ARTICLES.	QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL.
	Aug. 15.	Nov. 15	Feb. 15.	May 15.	
Apples and Nuts	...	98	...	...	98 lbs.
Barley . . . .	2280	2388	2160	2191	9019 „
Beef . . . .	11944	11435	11335	10294	44908 lbs.
Beer . . . .	4126	6630	5768	5686	22210 pints.
Beer (Bitter) . .	239	287	234	213	973 bot.
Blackening . . .	292	268	260	349	1169 cakes.
Blacklead . . .	211	179	244	260	894 „
Brandy . . . .	16	6	4	4	30 bot.
Bread . . . .	18461	17051	12549	12086	60147 lbs.
Buns . . . .	...	480	350	36	866 No.



TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL.
	Aug. 15.	Nov. 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	
Butter . . . .	932	804	838	810	3384 lbs.
Candles . . . .	63	66	47	38	214 „
Cheese . . . .	869	1096	1209	1041	4215 „
Coffee . . . .	23	20	20	27	90 „
Corn Flour . . .	68	32	60	42	202 „
Currant Loaves .	...	...	171	...	171 „
Flour . . . .	914	825	876	932	3547 „
Fish . . . .	...	...	412	776	1188 „
Linseed Meal . .	35	28	42	84	189 „
Loaf Sugar . . .	7	18	36	36	97 „
Matches . . . .	392	402	471	490	1755 boxes
Meal . . . .	11262	12300	12109	11266	46937 lbs.
Milk . . . .	20185	17862	20484	20321	99852 pints.
Mustard . . . .	4	6	9	10	29 lbs.
Mutton . . . .	74	83	155	112	324 „
Pease (Round) . .	590	612	494	486	2182 „
Pease (Split) . .	458	420	426	420	1724 „
Pease Flour . . .	356	312	319	312	999 „
Pepper . . . .	10	6	12	15	43 „
Pipeclay . . . .	372	298	222	312	1204 cakes.
Porter . . . .	270	73	630	249	1222 pt. bt.
Potatoes . . . .	13310	13504	32196	31733	90743 lbs.
Rice . . . .	681	528	317	241	1767 „
Salt . . . .	1644	1640	1600	1600	6484 „
Snuff . . . .	21	18	12	15	66 „
Soap (Hard) . . .	1057	1063	1144	1113	4377 lbs.
Soap (Soft) . . .	661	715	805	863	3044 „
Soda . . . .	483	487	560	498	2028 „
Starch . . . .	37	39	45	36	157 „
Suet . . . .	427	407	293	337	1464 „
Sugar . . . .	954	875	889	972	3690 „
Tea . . . .	237	224	219	200	880 „
Tobacco . . . .	92	83	77	75	327 „
Vegetables . . .	...	...	...	...	„
Whisky . . . .	40	47	64	43	194 bot.
Wine (Port) . . .	51	29	66	23	169 „
Wine (Sherry) . .	1	5	10	9	25 „